J. Biodivers. Conservation 9(3): 74-79 ISSN: 2457-0761 (online)
2025 http://www.aprfjournal.in

Review Article

Traits, habitat, and cultivation of Aswagandha [*Withania somnifera* (L.) Dunal]: a medicinal plant of Solanaceae

Arti Sharma[1], Vijayananda S Menasinakayi[2], Stalin Nithaniyal[3], Sweta Mishra[4] and Neeraj[5*]

[1]Department of Botany, Freedom Fighter Pandit Susheel Rattan Government Degree College Jawalamukhi, Kangra, Himachal Pradesh, India

[2]Morarji Desai Residential School, Bagguru, Siruguppa, Bellary, Karnataka, India

[3]Botanical Survey of India, Western Regional Centre, Sangamvadi, Pune, Maharashtra, India

[4]Ambika Prasad Research Foundation, Odisha, India

[5]Department of Botany, Government PG College, Panchkula, Haryana, India

*Email-Id: neerajsanjiv74@gmail.com; ORCID: https://orcid.org/0009-0004-8757-4361

DOI: https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.17075106

Article Details: Received: 2025-08-05 | Accepted: 2025-09-07 | Available online: 2025-09-08

Licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License

Abstract: Ashwagandha [*Withania somnifera* (L.) Dunal] is a highly valued medicinal plant, recognized for its adaptogenic properties and diverse therapeutic applications. The present study provides a comprehensive overview of Ashwagandha's key botanical traits, natural habitat, and cultivation practices, with a focus on its ecological requirements, propagation methods, and challenges associated with cultivation. The review aims to support sustainable cultivation, conservation, and effective research of Ashwagandha by investigating its growth habits, environmental needs, and agricultural requirements, thereby supporting its long-term sustainability as a medicinal resource.

Keywords: Ashwagandha, Conservation, Herbal, Medicinal, Sustainability

Introduction

Ashwagandha [*Withania somnifera* (L.) Dunal] is a perennial shrub that has been a cornerstone of Ayurvedic medicine for centuries (Mikulska et al., 2023). Known for its adaptogenic properties, Ashwagandha is widely used to enhance vitality, reduce stress, and promote overall well-being (Lopresti et al., 2019). As the demand for this herb continues to grow globally, understanding its key traits, habitat, and cultivation practices becomes crucial for ensuring sustainable production and conservation. Species are characterised by a small, branched, perennial woody shrub that usually grows to a height of 2–3 ft long. Stems and branches are covered with minute star-shaped hairs. Stem bases are variously

thickened; nodes are prominent only on the side from where the petiole arises. Leaves are oval and about 10 cm in length (Figures 1-3).

Figure 1: Leaves and fruits of Ashwagandha

Figure 2: Flowers of Ashwagandha

Figure 3: Ripen fruit of Ashwagandha

The flowers are small and green, while the ripe fruit is an orange-red berry, smooth, oblong, and rounded. The roots are straight and unbranched. The seeds are yellow and scurfy (Mishra et al., 2020). This review aims to provide a comprehensive overview of Ashwagandha's botanical characteristics, ecological requirements, and cultivation methods.

Traits: Ashwagandha is an erect, evergreen shrub that typically grows between 30 and 150 cm in height. Ashwagandha's robust root system is its most valued part, known for its medicinal properties (Mishra et al., 2020).

Habitat: Ashwagandha is native to the dry regions of India, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka. Species thrives in arid and semi-arid environments, often growing in dry, subtropical areas. The plant is highly adaptable and can be found growing wild in diverse habitats, from plains to low-altitude hills (Mishra et al., 2020; Kumar et al., 2023).

Distribution: The natural distribution ranges from Africa, the Mediterranean, and ~~East into~~ India. It is also found in the Middle East. It is distributed throughout the drier and Subtropical parts of India, especially in Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, and the North-Western parts of India like, Gujarat and Rajasthan (Mishra et al., 2020).

Cultivation: Ashwagandha is cultivated for its roots, which are harvested after the plant matures, typically after four to six months. The plant is propagated through seeds, which are sown in well-prepared fields during the rainy season. It prefers well-drained sandy loam or sandy soil with a pH range

of 6.0 to 8.0 and can tolerate drought conditions, making it suitable for cultivation in areas with limited water availability. The seeds germinate within 5 to 15 days, and the seedlings are thinned out to allow proper growth. Ashwagandha cultivation requires minimal agricultural inputs, making it a suitable crop for marginal lands. The plant is relatively hardy and can tolerate drought, but irrigation may be necessary during prolonged dry spells. Harvesting involves carefully uprooting the plants to avoid damaging the roots. One or two late winter rains are conducive ~~for~~ to the proper development of roots. The crop grows well in well-drained sandy, sandy loam, or light-textured red/black soil with a pH of 7.5-8.0. It is generally raised as a rainfed crop. However, where irrigation facilities exist, light irrigations once in 15-20 days encourage good crop growth and produce high root yield. The crop is ready for harvest 180-210 days after planting. Drying out of leaves and reddening of berries judge the maturity of the crop. The entire plant is pulled out, and cutting the stem 1-2 cm above the crown separates the roots. The roots are cleaned and either cut into 7-10 cm long pieces and dried or dried in the sun and stored. Berries are hand-plucked, dried, threshed, and the seeds are stored for the next crop (Singh et al., 2011; Mishra et al., 2020; Figure 4).

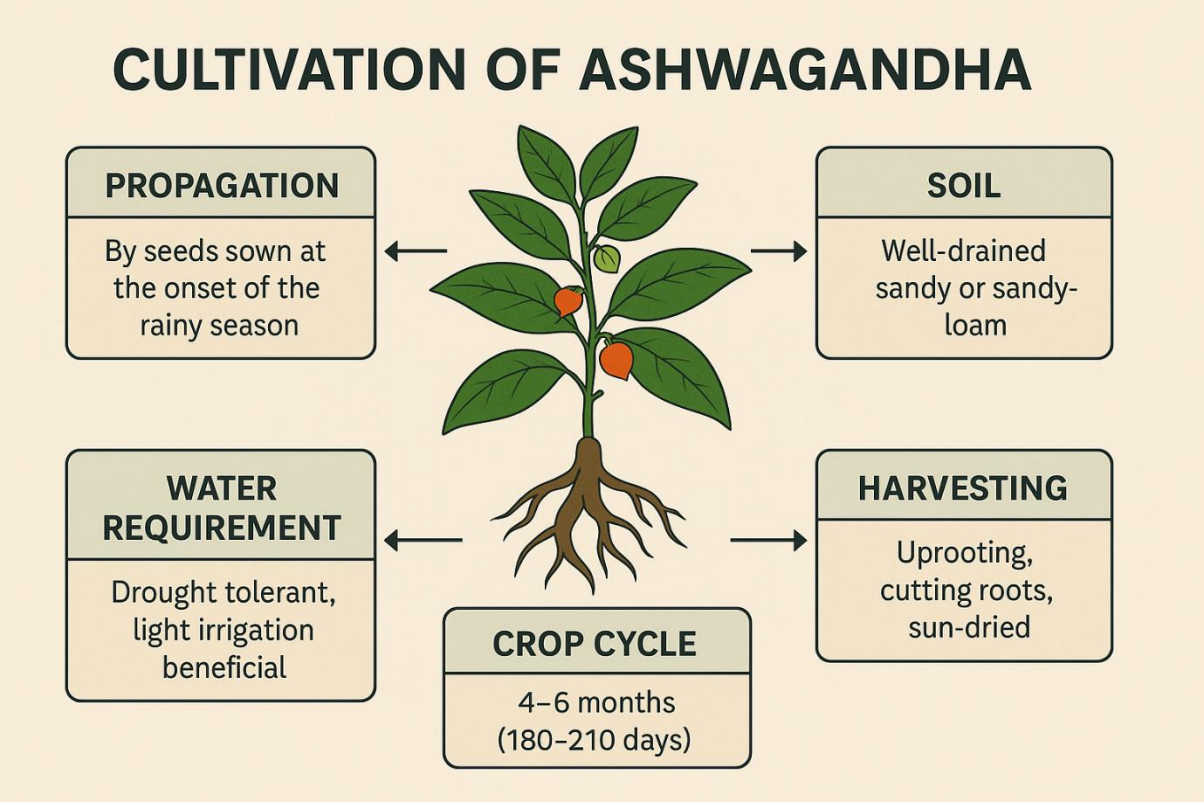

Figure 4: Illustration on cultivation and harvesting of Ashwagandha

Challenges and Opportunities: Despite its hardiness, Ashwagandha cultivation faces several challenges, including susceptibility to pests and diseases, variable yields, and the need for sustainable agricultural practices (Kaur et al., 2018). Climate change also poses a threat, as unpredictable weather patterns can affect crop productivity. However, opportunities exist for improving Ashwagandha cultivation through the development of high-yielding varieties, adoption of organic farming practices, and integration of modern agricultural technologies. Additionally, promoting sustainable harvesting

practices can help conserve wild populations and ensure the long-term viability of Ashwagandha as a medicinal plant (Mishra et al., 2020).

Conclusion

Ashwagandha is a valuable medicinal plant with a wide range of applications in traditional and modern medicine. Understanding its traits, habitat, and cultivation practices is essential for optimizing its production and ensuring its sustainability. By adopting sustainable agricultural practices and promoting conservation efforts, we can ensure the continued availability of Ashwagandha for future generations while preserving its ecological and medicinal benefits.

References

Kaur A, Singh B, Ohri P, Wang J, Wadhwa R, Kaul SC, Pati PK and Kaur A. (2018). Organic cultivation of Ashwagandha with improved biomass and high content of active Withanolides: Use of Vermicompost. PLoS One. 13(4): e0194314.

Kumar A, Venugopal S, Jnanesha AC and Lal RK. (2023). Agricultural-based challenges, genetic enhancement, and obstacles to an industrially important medicinal plant, ashwagandha (Withania somnifera (L.) Dunal): A review. Ecological Genetics and Genomics. 28: 100183.

Lopresti AL, Smith SJ, Malvi H and Kodgule R. (2019). An investigation into the stress-relieving and pharmacological actions of an ashwagandha (*Withania somnifera*) extract: A randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled study. Medicine. 98(37): e17186.

Mikulska P, Malinowska M, Ignacyk M, Szustowski P, Nowak J, Pesta K, Szeląg M, Szklanny D, Judasz E, Kaczmarek G, Ejiohuo OP, Paczkowska-Walendowska M, Gościniak A and Cielecka-Piontek J. (2023). Ashwagandha *(Withania somnifera)*-Current Research on the Health-Promoting Activities: A Narrative Review. Pharmaceutics. 15(4):1057.

Mishra S, Devi RS and Kumar S. (2020). Introduction to Cultivation & Uses of Medicinal Plants. Ambika Prasad Research Foundation, Odisha, India.

Singh N, Bhalla M, de Jager P and Gilca M. (2011). An overview on ashwagandha: a Rasayana (rejuvenator) of Ayurveda. African Journal of Traditional Complementary and Alternative Medicine. 8: 208-213.